Amendment to the Claims

1. (Cancelled)

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Cancelled)

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4. (New) A shoe insole comprising

an acceleration-rate-sensitive, viscoelastic, non-springy cushioning layer formed of an open-cell, urethane foam material, and having upper and lower surfaces, and

a fabric overlayer fastened to the upper surface in said cushioning layer, and including (a) elongate load-distributing fibres joined load-transmissively to said cushioning layer, and (b) a moisture-wicking characteristic which collects moisture, and, via contact between said two layers, furnishes such collected moisture to said cushioning layer's said upper surface.

12 14 14a, 14a

112 inaccurate

no support in spec. and also contradicts the spec

112 innacurate

New matter

spec say joined but not "J L T"

I read that it wicks moisture to the perimeter not the upper surface

CLAIMS (continued)

5. (New) In a two-layer-interactive, shock-deformation-retarding-enhanced, acceleration-rate-sensitive shoe insole structure having upper and lower sides, and characterized by a behavior whereby its rate of deflection/deformation, due to insole material compressive acceleration that results as a decelerating response to the occurrence of a shock-applied load, is inversely related to the level of such compressive acceleration, the cooperative layer-combination which utilizes lateral load distribution and moisture wicking as companion contributors in the retardation of the time to reach peak, experienced G-force following the occurrence of a shock impact, said layer-combination comprising

a non-springy, acceleration-rate-sensitive, viscoelastic cushioning and shock-absorbing lower layer having an upper surface, and

a low-friction, abrasion-resistant, moisture-wicking fabric overlayer joined in a load-coupling manner to the upper surface of said lower layer, and including elongate, stretch-resistant, tension-active, load-distributing fibres which cause lateral load distribution and load-telegraphing to occur to laterally spaced regions of said lower layer in response to the occurrence of a downwardly directed shock-impact load-event taking place at, and applied to, a location on the upper side in the insole structure,

said fibres in said fabric overlayer, by distributing such a load to lateral regions of said lower layer, and said fabric overlayer, by its moisture-wicking action adjacent the upper surface of said lower layer, effectively augmenting, by time-extending, the effective deflection-retardation behavior of the lower layer in response to a shock-load event, and thus acting to extend the time to peak, experienced G-force from the time of the occurrence of that shock-load event.

CLAIMS (continued)

6. (New). A cushioning shoe insole structure having upper and lower sides, and which combines lateral load distribution and moisture wicking as structural mechanisms for retarding time to peak, experienced G-force following the occurrence of an applied shock load occurring on the upper side of the structure comprising

a non-springy, acceleration-rate-sensitive, viscoelastic cushioning and shock-absorbing lower layer having an upper surface, and

a moisture-wicking fabric overlayer joined in a load-coupling manner to the upper surface of said lower layer, and including elongate, stretch-resistant, tension-active, load-distributing fibres which cause lateral load distribution and load-telegraphing to occur to laterally spaced regions of said lower layer in response to the occurrence of a downwardly directed, shock-impact load-event taking place at, and applied to, a location on the upper side in the insole structure,

said fibres in said fabric overlayer, by distributing such a load to lateral regions of said lower layer, and said fabric overlayer, by its moisture-wicking action adjacent the upper surface of said lower layer, effectively augmenting, by time-extending, the effective deflection-retardation behavior of the lower layer in response to a shock-load event, and thus acting to extend the time to peak, experienced G-force from the time of the occurrence of that shock-load event.